prevent the actuator 406 from angling or shifting during insertion. The cap 504 further prevents the actuator 406 from sinking into the hull 502 and bringing the stem 408 beyond the functional depth.

Please replace pending paragraph three on page eighteen for the following amended paragraph:

To control the transformation the hull is torn away from the particles at a predetermined rate, thus producing a predetermined rate of expansion of the path that the particles follow subsequent to the initial impact of the projectile with an object. The controlled separation of the particles from the hull can be achieved by peeling the hull back upon itself as a result of the contact of the hull with an object having a predetermined density. The peel back rate of the hull must be controlled so as to release the particles within, preferably, about from .0005 to .001 seconds. This would occur upon penetration of a typical residential partition wall, wooden wall or car windshield.

Please replace pending paragraph three on page twenty-nine with the following amended paragraph:

In Figure 27 an alternate embodiment uses a bonding agent to maintain the core particles 2600 in a consolidated cylindrical form. The conventional crush section 2602 serves as a base unit while the actuator 2604 serves as a top portion. The actuator 2604 works in the same way as previously described. Upon initial impact the bonding agent holding the core particles in a cohesive form shatters, thereby releasing the core particles 2600 to follow the actuator 2604 as described herein. Alternatively the actuator can be eliminated and the core particles bonded into a cylindrical unit affixed to the crush section. As stated above, upon impact the bonding agent would shatter, releasing the core particles. This embodiment would not have the control of

expansion after impact provided by the foregoing embodiments incorporating the actuator, however in specific applications this embodiment could provide advantages.